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JUVENILE HISTORY OF FRANCE.

Thomas

JUVENILE

HISTORY OF FRANCE.

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HISTORY OF FRANCE.

Nearly 2500 years ago, a company of men from Greece, sailing along the northern shore of the Mediterranean Sea, stopped near the mouth of the Rhone in the country now known as France, but then called Gaul. Here they founded the colony now called Marseilles. At this time three great races lived in Gaul, and they soon became very jealous of these strangers who had settled in their country, and commenced a war with them The people of Marseilles sent to Rome to ask for help, and the Romans came very willingly under their governor, Julius Cæsar, and soon defeated the Gauls. In the last battle their chief, Vercingetorix, after fighting for a long time in the fields, shut himself up with his army in a fortified town, which was soon surrounded by Cæsar and his soldiers. At last hunger and despair induced Vercingetorix to ask for peace. He rode into the Roman camp all alone, wearing his richest armor, and hoping to move Cæsar's heart, threw on the ground his spear, his helmet and his sword. He was sent a prisoner to Rome, and, six years afterward, was led through the streets in chains. Soon all Gaul fell into the hand of the Romans.

MEROVINGIAN DYNASTY.

Clovis.

In the year 476 we find three great tribes had settled in Gaul, and the Roman power was at an end. These were the Franks, the Burgundians and the Visigoths. Their first king was Clovis, a descendant of Merovæus, from whom this dynasty is named. Clovis married Clotilda, who was a Christian, and tried very hard to convert her husband. He refused, however, although he allowed his eldest son to be baptized. At last an accident occurred which brought about the event. He was at war with a German tribe, and in one of the battles, fearing he was being defeated, he raised his hands to heaven, and praying to Clotilda's God, promised that if he should gain the victory he would be a Christian. He then continued the battle, and gained, and he and many thousands of his soldiers were baptized. During this reign was introduced the Feudal system, the word feud meaning property held as a reward. Clovis divided the lands which he conquered, among his chiefs, so

that each of them thus became a petty king. He also established the Salic law—no woman could inherit these lands, nor could she be made a queen.

Theodoric, Clodomir, Childebert, Clotaire.

The Kingdom of Clovis was divided at his death, among his four sons, and after many quarrels and many plots formed by the brothers against each other, Clotaire, the youngest, was left to reign alone.

Clotaire II.

The four sons of Clotaire I, divided their father's kingdom among themselves, and the history of all these years is only an account of wars and murders caused by the wives of these princes. The different divisions, at last, were reigned over by Clotaire II as sole king, but his reign was not important.

Dagobert.

With this king, who was the son of Clotaire, we might say the glory of the Merovingian line ended. After him the nobles were constantly gaining great power, and the kings were called in derision, *Rois Fainéants* (do-nothing kings), till at last Pepin d' Heristal, who was only a Mayor of the Palace, was really king, under the title of Duke of the Franks.

Charles Martel.

Charles succeeded his father only as Duke of France. The Saracens invaded France at this time, and he, having entirely defeated them, was given the title of Martel (the Hammer), and also the entire possession of the country. The next dynasty was named after him.

CARLOVINGIAN DYNASTY.

Pepen le Bref (The Short).

This king, the son of Charles Martel, received his surname because he appeared almost like a dwarf among his warriors, but he was a very great king. Pope Stephen II came and asked his help against the Lombards, who had seized Ravenna, and Pepin immediately crossed the Alps with his army, defeated the Lombards, and made them give back to the Pope all the lands they had taken in northern Italy. He then demanded of the Duke of Aquitaine to return some property which he had taken from the Church, and as the Duke refused, Pepin marched against him and conquered the rich dukedom of Aquitaine, which he annexed to France.

Was chosen to succeed his father, although there were two sons of his elder brother whose claims were thus set aside. These two children went to Desiderius, King of the Lombards, and asked him for help against their uncle. In the war which followed, the Lombards were entirely defeated, Desiderius and his family were imprisoned, and Charlemagne, after being crowned with the iron crown of the Lombards, joined Lombardy to France. The Saxons taking advantage of his absence, rose in arms and burned a church. Charlemagne marched against them, and after conquering them, called a council of all the tribes who were anxious to be friendly with him. It was held at Paderborn, and was called the "Diet of Paderborn." Charlemagne next marched against the Saracens in Spain, and defeated them, but as one part of his army was crossing the Pyrenees on its way home, it was met by a band of Saracens in the high and gloomy pass of Roncevalles, and hundreds were killed. Roland, Charlemagne's nephew, was among the slain. Charlemagne was buried in a chapel which he had built at Aix la Chapelle. He was dressed as a king, and seated on a throne of marble.

LOUIS I., LE DEBONNAIRE (GOOD-NATURED).

This king was amiable and pious, but not at all able to carry on the work commenced by his father. He very foolishly divided the kingdom among his three sons, thinking it would be more convenient for himself. A nephew, named Bernard, was very angry because nothing had been given to him, and he tried to form a kingdom for himself. Louis marched against him, and Bernard was so frightened that he submitted before a battle was fought. His uncle punished him by having his eyes put out, and he died shortly after. On the birth of another son, Louis wanted to divide the kingdom again, but the other brothers would not submit, and a battle was on the eve of being fought when Louis died, his last message to his sons being, "I pardon you, but you have caused my death." The war now went on among the brothers to decide who should be king. A battle was fought at Fontenaille, which was not decisive, and at last, by the treaty of Verdun, which was the first great treaty of modern Europe, the kingdom of France was given to

CHARLES THE BALD.

No event of importance happened during this reign.

LOUIS LE BEGUE (THE STAMMERER).

Louis reigned only two years and left his throne to his two sons.

LOUIS III. AND CARLOMAN.

Neither of these kings left sons, and the nobles, therefore, elected as their king, Charles, Emperor of Germany.

Charles the Fat.

During this reign France was invaded by the Northmen, under Rollo, their chief, a very large man, who boasted that he walked because no horse could carry him. He attacked Paris, and for more than a year the city held out, hoping Charles would come and help it. He came at last, and defeated Rollo, but had been so tardy about it, that he was deposed, and the Count of Eudes, who had defended Paris, was chosen as ruler.

Charles III., the Simple.

At the death of Eudes, Charles, a descendant of the Carlovingians, was chosen king. His reign is noted on account of the settlement of the Northmen in France. Charles was afraid of them, so he gave Rollo the province of Normandy, and his daughter Gisèle in marriage. He and his followers were baptized, and under the name of Normans, soon became the most intelligent people of France.

Louis IV., Outre-mer (Beyond the Sea).

This king, the son of Charles the Simple, was given his surname because he had lived a long time in England. His principal supporter was Hugh the Great.

Lothaire

Was the son of Louis IV.

Louis V

Died after a reign of one year, and with him ended the Carlovingian line.

CAPETIAN DYNASTY.

Hugh Capet—987–996

Was the son of Hugh the Great, and he was chosen king, although there was a descendant of Louis IV., who should have had the throne.

Robert.—996–1031.

This king spent most of his time praying and doing penance. This was on account of a superstitious belief of the time, that the world would be destroyed in the year 1000. For three years no crops were raised in the south of Europe, thousands died of hunger, and the misery of the people was terrible.

Henry I.—1031–1060.

During Henry's reign, the Peace of God was established. By this the people were bound by an oath to forget old quarrels, and

never to attack any one who was accompanied by a monk or a woman. Five years later the name was changed to the Truce of God, and all persons were forbidden to engage in any duels from Wednesday evening to Monday morning of each week; on all feast days of the Church; in Advent and in Lent. These laws were observed for two hundred years, and had good effect on the people.

Philip I.—1060–1108.

Philip I. was reigning in France at the time the great battle of Hastings was fought in England, and William the Conqueror was made king. He also engaged in the first crusade with William Rufus.

Louis VI., le Gros (The Fat).—1108–1137.

This king tried very hard to check the power of the nobles, and give more freedom to the communes. He captured many castles of the great lords, which had become no better than the dens of robbers.

Louis VII., the Young.—1137–1180.

Louis VII. engaged in the second crusade. His Queen Eleanor left him and married Henry Plantagenet, who was, after a short time, Henry II. of England. She took with her many provinces which had belonged to her, and thus made her English husband a powerful lord in France. The principal adviser of Louis was the Abbot Suger.

Philip II., Augustus.—1180–1223.

Philip went on the third crusade with Richard Cœur de Lion. He also engaged in a war with John to avenge the death of the latter's nephew, Arthur, and so entirely was John defeated, that an end was put to the English rule in France. During this reign there was a crusade against the Albigenses, who were a religious sect in the south of France, and received their name from Albigeois, the district in which they first appeared. The crusade was led by Simon de Montford.

Louis VIII.—1223–1226

Was the son of Philip Augustus.

Louis IX., the Saint.—1226–1270.

This king was but twelve years of age at his father's death. His mother, Blanche of Castile, was made regent. During his reign the war against the Albigenses was ended. Ever since a serious illness Louis had resolved to go on a crusade, so when he heard of the capture of Jerusalem, he sailed for the island of Cyprus, and

thence to Egypt. After many delays, disease broke out in his army, and he, with his knights, was taken prisoner, and was released only after the payment of a heavy ranson. He reached the Holy Land with only 100 knights and a small army. When he had spent four years there, he heard of the death of his mother, and returned to France. For thirteen years he devoted himself to the affairs of his kingdom, but then determined to go on another crusade. He sailed again, this time going to Tunis, in Africa. There the plague overtook his army, and he and the greater part of his soldiers, died. Louis built the Sainte Chapelle in Paris, and assisted Sorbon in founding the school since called the Sorbonne.

Philip III., the Hardy.—1270–1285.

The great event of this reign was the Massacre of the Sicilian Vespers. Philip's uncle, Charles of Anjou, had conquered Sicily many years before, but he was a very ambitious man, and he now determined to go and capture Constantinople, therefore he took away a great many of the French soldiers from Sicily. On the evening of March 30, 1282, all the French who had been left in the island were massacred, and as this commenced just as the vesper bell was ringing, it has been called the "Massacre of the Sicilian Vespers." The trouble began by a French soldier insulting a young Sicilian woman in the street. He was immediately killed with his own sword. A cry was then raised "Death to all French," and they were cut down in all directions.

Philip IV., the Fair.—1285–1314.

Philip invaded Flanders, and conquered it, but he treated the people so badly that they revolted, and in the city of Bruges killed 3,000 Frenchmen. An army was sent against them, and the Flemings met it near Courtray. They were drawn up behind a deep canal, with banks so level as not to be seen even at a short distance. The French army, more than double the Flemings in number, advanced quickly, and it was only when it was too late to check the speed of their horses, that they saw the canal into which they fell without striking a blow. The Flemings then attacked them and easily gained the victory. Philip now sent another army against them, and this time the French were successful, but in a few days the Flemings, returned with an army as large as any they had before, and so great was the surprise of the King, that he exclaimed, "Does it rain Flemings then?" and he made a peace with them. The battle of Courtray is often called the Battle of the Spurs, because so many gilt spurs were picked up on the field. Another event of importance during the reign of Philip, is the "Third Estate." Up to this time there had only been two classes of people who were allowed to send representatives to the States General; these were the nobles and the clergy, but Philip allowed the common people to send some, and thus formed the "Third Estate."

Louis X., Hutin (Disorder).—1314–1316.

During this reign the nobles began to plot to regain their power. Louis died of a chill, caused by drinking too much wine after being heated in a game of ball, which sport he greatly preferred to ruling over a kingdom.

Philip V., the Tall.—1316–1322.

As Louis left but one child, a daughter, she was excluded from the throne by the Salic law, and his brother Philip was made king.

Charles IV., the Fair.—1322–1328.

Philip V. had four children, all daughters, so they were set aside and the crown was given to his brother Charles.

HOUSE OF VALOIS.

Philip VI.—1328–1350.

Philip of Valois, grandson of Philip III., succeeded to the throne although it was claimed by Edward III. of England, who was grandson of Philip IV. This caused a war between the two countries, which is called the One Hundred Years' War. The nobles of Flanders and the Scotch joined with the French, but the merchants of Flanders favored the English. The first battle was Crécy, in which the English were led by the King and the Prince of Wales, (called the Black Prince). A thunder shower coming on just before the battle, and wetting the bow-strings, of the French, made them useless, while the Englishmen, who had kept their bow-strings dry by putting them under their coats, came to the attack late in the afternoon, when the setting sun shone full in the face of the French, and the latter were entirely defeated. At the siege of Calais, the French were again defeated, and Edward ordered that all the people should surrender, and that six men, with halters around their necks, should be sent to him with the keys of the city and castle. Eustace St. Pierre and five others went to his camp, and he commanded that they should be beheaded, but his queen, Philippa, who had just gained for him the battle of Neville's Cross, pleaded for them, and their lives were saved. During this reign there was a disease called the "Black Death" came from Asia into Europe, and not only men, but beasts, died of it. In Paris alone, at times, eight hundred were buried in one day. In the latter part of Philip's reign, in order to gain more money, he ordered that all the salt in the kingdom should be brought to his store-houses, so that he could sell it for whatever price he chose. This unjust tax was known as the "Gabelle," the King's store-house being called by that name. Dauphiné was sold to Philip by Humbert II., who was called the "Dauphin or Dolphin," because he had the figure of that

fish on his coat of arms. This title has always afterward been given to the eldest son of the King of France.

John le Bon.—1350–1364.

At the beginning of John's reign, the quarrel for the title of the King of France was commenced again by Charles of Navarre. This prince, sometimes called Charles the Bad, was a grandson of Louis X., and as he had just been punished for killing one of the King's favorites, he went to England and asked Edward III. to go on with the war against France. Shortly after this, when he returned to France, he was seized and thrown into prison. Edward immediately commenced the war, and the battle of Poitiers was fought between the Black Prince and King John, in which the French were entirely defeated, and John and his young son Philip, were taken prisoners. The Dauphin now called a meeting of the States General, to raise another army, and to ransom his father, but the French were very much dissatisfied with the King, and refused to pay any more taxes. They were led by Stephen Marcel, who released Charles of Navarre, intending to make him king. The insurrection which followed is called the Jacquerie, from Jacques Bonhomme, the name then given to a peasant. At last Marcel was killed by one of his former friends, Charles of Navarre fled to Normandy, and the peace of Brétigny was signed, by which John was released, on the promise of the Dauphin to pay a large sum of money to England. On his return to Paris, King John commenced to improve the condition of his people, but hearing that his son, who had been left as a hostage for the King's ransom, had escaped, he immediately went back to London and gave himself up, and, after a short illness, he died in 1364.

Charles V. le Sage.—1364–1380.

The French army, during this reign, was commanded by Du Guesclin, who was a very successful general. He first defeated Charles of Navarre, who raised an insurrection, and then so entirely conquered the English, that in 1380 five cities were all that remained to them in France. During this war the Black Prince found that the city of Limoges, which belonged to him, was not faithful to him, and although so ill that he was carried on a litter at the head of his army, he attacked and captured it, and ordered the massacre of more than 3,000 men, women and children. This cruel act was his last as a soldier; he returned to England and died soon after. It was during the reign of Charles that the Royal Library was founded, and the great prison of the Bastile, in Paris, was begun.

Charles VI., Bien Aime.—1380–1422.

The first great event during this reign was the revolt in Flanders, which was ended by the Flemings being defeated in the battle of Rosebecque.

Oliver Clisson, Constable of France, was a great favorite of

Charles. Returning one evening from a banquet, he was attacked by a servant of the Duke of Orleans, and almost killed. When the King heard of it, he ordered the Duke of Brittany, with whom the would-be murderer had taken refuge, to give him up. The Duke refused and the King collected an army and marched against him. The weather was very warm, and Charles was not well. Suddenly, as he was riding through a forest, a wild man rushed out, and seizing his bridle, said, "Stop, noble King, go no further, thou art betrayed!" The sudden fright shocked the King very much, and, a little further on, one of his pages falling asleep upon his horse, dropped his lance; the noise so startled Charles that he became insane, and drawing his sword, wounded many before he could be controlled. He never afterward gained his senses, except for a few days at a time. This insanity of the King caused great trouble in France, as two parties were formed, who fought for the control of the government. One of these was led by the Duke of Burgundy, and called the Burgundians, the other by the Duke of Orleans, and called Armagnacs, after the father-in-law of the Duke. Henry V. of England, took advantage of the disorder, invaded France, and completely defeated the French in the battle of Agincourt, after which the treaty of Troyes was signed with him by the Queen and the Duke of Burgundy. By this treaty it was arranged that Henry should marry Catharine, the King's daughter, and be Regent of France and heir to the French throne.

Charles VII., the Victorious.—1422–1461.

The treaty of Troyes was never fulfilled. Henry V. died, leaving an infant son, and Charles died one month after. The Dauphin, whose claims had been set aside by the treaty, was declared King under the title of Charles VII. War was commenced again, but at the siege of Orleans, the English were defeated. At this time the French were assisted by Joan of Arc. She was a peasant girl, who had often heard of the prophecy that France was at some time to be saved by a woman. During her walks she said she heard strange voices telling her to go to the aid of Orleans, and that she would be successful. After a time, being allowed to see the King, she induced him to give her an army, and permit her to go to the city. The starving soldiers to whom she brought relief, looked upon her as a saint, while the English thought her a witch. After several battles, in which Joan fought at the head of the troops, the French were successful, and the "Maid of Orleans," as she was called, took the King to Rheims, where he was crowned. She now wanted to go home, saying she could do no more, but she was selfishly detained, and a short time afterward fell into the hands of the English, who burned her as a witch. After her death, the peace of Arras was signed. During this reign, Normandy, which had lately been an English province, was conquered, and the One Hundred Years' War ended.

Louis XI.—1461–1483.

At the beginning of Louis' reign, the nobles, who disliked him very much, formed a league against him, called the "League of the Public Good." The greater part of his reign was occupied in conflicts with Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, who even induced Edward IV. of England, to come with an army to help him. When the English arrived, the duke was not ready, and Louis persuaded Edward to return to England, by paying a large sum of money, and arranging a marriage between his son and Edward's daughter. This bargain was called the Merchant's Truce.

Charles VIII., the Affable.—1483–1498.

This king was but thirteen years of age when his father died, and his sister Anne (who was married to Peter of Beaujeu, and known as the Lady of Beaujeu), was really the ruler of France. Francis, Duke of Brittany, died about this time, and left the dukedom to his daughter Anne, a child of twelve. Anne of Beaujeu immediately sent her brother, who was now eighteen, to invade Brittany, where he captured the city of Rennes, in which the young duchess was, and married her. Brittany thus became a part of France. When Charles commenced to rule by himself, he acted very foolishly. The nobles induced him to invade Italy for no cause whatever, and although he captured Naples, he soon lost it again, and only a remnant of his army returned to France. While passing along a dark gallery in the castle of Amboise, one day, he struck his head against a door, and, a few hours after, died in convulsions.

HOUSE OF VALOIS-ORLEANS.

Louis XII.—1498–1515.

This king also invaded Italy and defeated the Milanese in the battle of Novara. He then formed a plan with Ferdinand of Spain to capture Naples and divide it between them. It was captured, but Louis and Ferdinand quarreled over it, and the French attacked the Spaniards, and were defeated in the battle of Garigliano. Louis then decided upon a peace, which was signed at Blois. The next event of importance is the League of Cambray, which was formed by Pope Julius II., the Emperor of Germany, the King of France and others, against Venice. Louis was the first to take the field, and though he defeated the Venetians in the battle of Agnadello, he gained nothing by it, because having quarrelled with the Pope, a league, called the Holy League, was formed against himself by Henry VIII. of England, the Emperor of Germany and others. Although his army, commanded by his nephew, Gaston de Foix, at first gained many battles, yet, after this general was mortally wounded, and the French entirely defeated in the Battle of the Spurs, Louis was so weary of the war that he signed a peace.

Francis I.—1515–1547.

Louis XII. having left no son, the crown was given to Francis, a descendant of the Duke of Orleans, famous during the reign of Charles VI. He determined to engage in a foreign war, so with his great general, the Chevalier Bayard, he invaded Italy and defeated the Italians and Swiss in the battle of Marignano, called the Battle of Giants. He then signed a treaty with the Swiss, called the Perpetual Peace, because it lasted for nearly three hundred years. In 1519, Maximilian, Emperor of Germany, died without an heir, and Francis determined to try for the throne. It was given, however, to Charles V. of Austria, and Francis immediately prepared for war. He wanted the assistance of the English, so he invited Henry VIII. to meet him near Calais, and so gorgeous was the display made by the two kings and their followers, that the meeting has been known as the Field of the Cloth of Gold. Francis gained nothing, as Henry VIII. had already promised to fight for Charles. War commenced, and the French were very unsuccessful. They were defeated in the battle of Bicoque, their great general, Bourbon, deserted to the enemy, Bayard was killed, and lastly, in the battle of Pavia, Francis was taken prisoner and kept for nearly a year. On his return he would not fulfill the promise which he had made Charles, and the latter continued the war, this time capturing Rome, where Bourbon was killed. All were now tired of war, and a treaty was signed called the Women's Peace, because it was arranged by Francis' mother, Louise of Savoy, and the Emperor's aunt, Margaret of Austria. During the war Francis had made an alliance with the Sultan of Turkey, and this friendship for an infidel Charles gave as an excuse for his own constant quarrels with him. About this time Jacques Cartier attempted the settlement of Canada.

Henry II.—1547–1559.

Henry's most trusted advisers were the Constable Montmorency and the Duke of Guise; his court was ruled by Diana of Portiers, while his Queen, Catharine de Medici, had but little influence. Charles V. of Spain, gave up his crown to his son, Philip II., who was married to Queen Mary of England. Henry commenced a war against Philip and his English allies, and although defeated by the Spaniards with great loss in the battle of St. Quentin, he took the city of Calais from the English. Henry was mortally wounded at a tournament.

Francis II.—1559–1560.

This king, the oldest son of Henry, was but sixteen years of age when he ascended the throne. He was married to Mary Queen of Scots. The Reformation at this time was gaining influence in France, and as its leader there was Calvia, a Frenchman, living in Geneva, the religion was called Calvinism, and its followers Calvinists.

The French Protestants were also called Huguenots, from a

German word which means confederates. During the reign of Francis, wars were commenced between the Catholics and Huguenots, which brought France to a very unhappy state. On the side of the Catholics, the leaders were all the families of the house of Guise, while the noted Protestants were Henry of Navarre, Constable Montmorency and his nephew, Admiral Coligny and Antoine Charles and Louis of Bourbon—the last always called Prince of Condé.

Charles IX.—1560–1574.

Charles IX. was ruled entirely by his mother, Catharine de Medici, whose unfortunate influence caused the great trouble of his reign. First, there was a riot between the two parties at Vassy, and many were massacred; this was followed by the treaty of Amboise, which lasted, however, but a short time; then was fought the battle of St. Denis, which neither party gained, followed by the Peace of Lonjumeau. The next great event was the death of Condé, which discouraged the Huguenots and induced the signing of the Peace of St. Germain. Catharine de Medici then proposed a marriage between Henry of Navarre and her daughter Margaret, and invited Jeanne d' Albret, who was Henry's mother, to come to Paris and arrange about it. Four days after her arrival she died, and as some suspected she had been poisoned, the hatred of the two parties for each other increased. Catharine went to Charles and told him that each party was bent on the destruction of the other, and begged him to take the opportunity when so many Huguenots were in Paris, and order a general execution of them. He at first refused, but finally gave his consent to the dreadful plot, and commanded the murder of every Huguenot in the city. This is called the Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day (August 24, 1572), and the number of the killed is variously given at from 2,000 to 10,000. It was followed by the Peace of Rochelle, shortly after which Charles IX. died, in great anguish. His crime weighed heavily on him, and in his last sickness the murdered ones were always the subject of his dreams.

Henry III.—1574–1589.

At the death of Charles IX., the discontented nobles joined with the Huguenots, and the King was so alarmed that he signed a treaty, which has been called the Peace of Monsieur, because it was arranged by the Duke of Alencon, Henry's brother. This treaty annoyed the Catholics, and they formed an alliance among themselves, called the Holy League. War immediately followed, known as the War of the Three Henrys, Henry of Navarre being the leader of the Huguenots, Henry of Guise the Catholics, and the King, Henry III., being at the head of the Moderates. The remainder of this reign was a succession of murders. The Duke of Guise and his brother were killed and their bodies burned. Catharine de Medici died, and Henry was just commencing to hope for success when he was stabbed to death by a young man who pretended he had important letters to give to the King alone.

HOUSE OF BOURBON.

Henry IV.—1589–1610.

Henry of Navarre now became King, and after gaining the battle of Ivry, he and his party being weary of war, he decided to give up the Protestant religion and try and bring peace to the country. He then signed the famous Edict of Nantes, by which entire liberty of conscience was granted to the Huguenots, and they were admitted to all offices of honor. Henry's principal adviser was the Duke of Sully. He was planning great projects for the good of his kingdom, but riding out in his carriage one day, in Paris, he was stabbed by a man who had followed him a long distance for that purpose.

Louis XIII.—1610–1643.

Louis XIII. was but nine years of age when his father died, and his mother, Mary de Medici, was made regent. He was of a timid disposition, and was guided entirely by his prime minister, Richelieu. He suppressed a revolt of the Protestants at Rochelle, and then took part with Denmark and Sweden in the war against Austria, which commenced in 1618, and is called the Thirty Years' War. The celebrated French Academy was founded by Richelieu during this reign.

Louis XIV., le Grand Monarque.—1643–1715.

At the beginning of Louis' reign Austria sued for peace, and the Thirty Years' War was ended by the treaty of Westphalia. Mazarin was prime minister, and the people rose in revolt against him. They were called the Frondeurs, and the civil war which followed was known as the War of the Fronde. After many battles, although the Fronde was victorious, it fell to pieces through the jealousy of its leaders. The interference of Holland in the affairs of France, induced Louis to declare war against the Netherlands. His armies were commanded by Condé and Turenne, and although he gained the battle of Seneffe, other countries joined with Holland against him, so he sued for peace and the treaty of Nimeguen was signed. The peace lasted, however, but a short time. All the great powers of Europe seemed afraid of Louis, and they formed an alliance against him, called the League of Augsburg, which was joined by many of his Protestant subjects, because he had revoked the Edict of Nantes. War was first declared between England and France on account of the assistance Louis had given to the exiled king, James II. The French having been defeated in the battle of the Boyne, and in a naval engagement off Cape La Hogue, Louis signed the treaty of Ryswick, and acknowledged William III. King of England. Three years after was commenced the great war of the Spanish Succession. Charles II. of Spain died and left his crown to Philip of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV., but England, Germany, Holland and Austria formed a "Grand Alliance" to pre-

vent him gaining it. The Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene commanded the allied forces, and Louis, after being defeated in the great battles of Blenheim, Ramilles, Oudenarde and Malplaquet, signed a treaty of peace at Utrecht. By this treaty his grandson was to be King of Spain, but could not inherit the French throne. Louis lived but two years after the close of this war. Falling heir to the throne at the age of five, he had ruled seventy-two years, and his reign is the longest and most important in French history. He was succeeded by his great grandson, the only one of his family, except the King of Spain, who survived him.

Louis XV.—1715–1774.

About this time, France was wonderfully excited by the financial system of a Scotch adventurer named John Law. It was a proposition to pay off the debt of the nation, and was much like the South Sea Scheme in England. The vast system, which rested only on credit, soon fell and caused great ruin. Law was exiled from France, and went to Venice. In the war of the Austrian Succession, nearly all the states of Europe took part, although England and France were the principal actors. Maria Theresa, to whom the throne of Austria had been left, had many rivals, the principal of whom was the Emperor Charles of Germany. France engaged in the war to assist Charles, and England to assist Maria Theresa. The English, commanded by George II., defeated the French in the battle of Dettingen, and the French, under Marshal Saxe, gained the victory at Fontenoy. Peace was restored by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, and Maria Theresa was made Queen of Austria. This treaty had not settled the boundaries of the French and English possessions in America, so another war, called the Seven Years' War, commenced, and was terminated by the surrender of Canada to the English.

Louis XVI.—1774–1792.

The principal advisers of this most unfortunate king, were Maurepas, Turgot, Malesherbes and Necker. France had greatly assisted the Americans in their revolution by its alliance with the United States at the treaty of Versailles. The desire now for a change in government, and also the idea of following the example of the colonies, although the cases were widely different, caused this ancient and powerful monarchy to disappear for a time from the rank of civilized nations. The first step was to oppose all the wishes of Louis XVI., and to frame new laws for France. The revolution, of which Mirabeau was, at first, the principal champion, commenced, and its leaders, under the successive names of National Constituent Assembly, Legislative Assembly, and of National Convention, succeeded in doing away with the throne itself. The Legislative Assembly was divided into three parties, the Girondists, led by Dumouriez and Roland, the Montagnards and the Feuillants. The lower class of people was called the Commune, and they were

headed by Robespierre, Danton and Marat. After most dreadful deeds of violence had been committed, and people seemed oppressed with a kind of stupor, deprived of energy or means of resistance, France was declared a Republic, and Louis, with his family, was placed in prison in the Temple.

Interregnum.—1792–1804.

In the new order of things the King had no place. It was therefore resolved to get rid of him. In vain he denied the absurd charges brought against him. He was put to death in January, 1793, and in the next October his queen, Marie Antoinette, and his sister, Elizabeth, were also executed. One year later, the young dauphin, Louis XVII., died in prison of a disease caused by the bad treatment he received. Of all that unfortunate family, Louis' daughter, who was afterwards Duchess of Angoulême, was the only one they did not put to death. Nothing now seemed wicked enough to satisfy those in possession of the power in France. Blood flowed on all sides, and even their own leaders were not spared by these unhappy people. Marat was stabbed by Charlotte Corday, and Robespierre was executed by the fickle ones who had been his admirers. Such a state of things could not fail to excite the horror of other nations. A coalition was formed, first between Austria and Prussia, but soon after with nearly all the powers of Europe, against France. The new republic soon saw the defects in its system of government, and a constitution was formed, composed of two bodies—the Council of Five Hundred, and the Council of Ancients. The chief power was the Directory, which consisted of five members, one of whom was replaced every year. The armies were commanded by the noted generals, Hoche, Jourdan, Moreau and the great Napoleon Bonaparte, and in the long struggle which followed, were nearly always victorious. After the defeat of the Austrians, and the treaty of Campo Formio, Napoleon determined on an expedition to Egypt, with the intention of afterwards attacking the English possessions in India. He captured Alexandria, gained the battle of the Pyramids, where he met, for the first time, the terrible Mameluke horsemen, but after his fleet had been destroyed in the Bay of Aboukir, by the English, under Nelson, he returned to France. Turkey having declared war, Napoleon marched along the shore of the Mediterranean into Syria, and notwithstanding the decrease of his army by sickness and hard fighting, he attacked the Turks and completely defeated them. The Russians, under Suwarrow, now joined with the Austrians and defeated the French in several engagements, but after a series of battles, they were conquered by General Massena, at Zurich. Napoleon, taking advantage of the general favor with which he was regarded, abolished the Directory, and caused the Consulate to be established. The power was given to three consuls, each chosen for ten years, and Napoleon being the first, had almost the power of a king. He then offered peace to Austria and England. The former would not accept with-

out consulting England, and that power refused. The battle of Marengo was fought, and Austria defeated; peace was again offered and refused, when finally, General Moreau met the Archduke John, of Austria, near the little village of Hohenlinden, and after a night conflict in the forest, and in the midst of a blinding snow storm, the French completely destroyed the Austrian army. The treaty of Lunéville was then signed, and although England, as before, refused to take part in it, she soon after agreed to the treaty of Amiens. A plot was found out, about this time, for the assassination of Napoleon. Its leaders were Cadoudal and the generals, Pichegru and Moreau. This so excited the people that it was resolved to increase his power. In 1804 he was crowned Emperor of France, and on the same occasion, Josephine, his wife, was crowned Empress. His brother Joseph, who was King of Naples and Sicily, and Louis, King of Holland, were made French princes.

Napoleon I., Emperor.—1804–1814.

The third coalition (Russia, Austria, Sweden and Naples) was now formed, just as the French had suffered a great naval defeat by the English, under Nelson, off Cape Trafalgar. Napoleon was not disheartened. Having, by a quick march, led his army into the middle of Austria, he obliged General Mack to surrender at Ulm, and then, at the village of Austerlitz, gained one of the most splendid victories in the war. The treaty of Presburg was signed, and the third coalition was at an end. Prussia had intended to take part in the last campaign, and now formed with Russia a fourth coalition. The battles of Jena and Auerstadt, gained by Napoleon, placed Berlin in the power of the French. He then marched against the Russians, and having completely defeated them in the battles of Eylau and Friedland, compelled both countries to sign the peace of Tilsit. This treaty was followed by an insurrection in Spain, called the Peninsular War, in which Wellington gained the great battle of Talavera. Austria and England now leagued together in the fifth coalition. Napoleon, with his accustomed rapidity, set out from Paris, and after defeating the Austrians in several engagements, a desperate battle was fought at Vienna, which was finally taken. He then gained the battles of Aspern and Wagram, and the Austrians were glad to sign the treaty of Vienna, and pay a large sum of money to France. Napoleon had now reached the height of his power and glory, but the good fortune which had been his in a most remarkable manner, now deserted him. Proud of his great success, he invaded Russia under the pretense that it was friendly to England, and after many bloody victories, he pushed on to Moscow. The joy of the army was turned to surprise at finding the city deserted, and on fire on all sides. For three days and nights the awful spectacle continued; at the end of that time the French were without shelter, and a Russian winter coming on. A retreat was ordered, but they perished by thousands from cold, famine and the attacks of the enemy. During this terrible march, Marshal Ney

won for himself the title of "Bravest of the Brave." Arriving in Paris, Napoleon had scarcely obtained another army when he heard of the sixth coalition against him (Austria, Prussia, Russia, England and Sweden). He was losing power, and although he gained the battles of Lutzen, Bautzen, Dresden and Leipsic, his armies were defeated by Wellington, at Salamanca and Vittoria, and the Senate, guided by Talleyrand, deposed him, did away with the right of succession in his family, and restored the Bourbons. Napoleon was banished to the Island of Elba.

Louis XVIII.—1814–1824.

This king was a brother of the unfortunate Louis XVI. He understood so little the changes that had taken place, that he called a council at Vienna, fully determined to restore France to its condition before the revolution. While the Congress was in session, the astonishing news was received that Napoleon had escaped from Elba, and was marching to Paris. He was everywhere welcomed by the people, who accompanied him in crowds, and joined by the soldiers. Louis XVIII. left Paris in terror, and all Europe joined in the seventh coalition. Although nearly a million men were marching against him, Napoleon hoped to conquer them before they could unite. After meeting a Prussian army under Blucher, and defeating it, he was attacked at Waterloo, by the English, under Wellington. The battle began about eleven o'clock in the morning, and lasted till seven in the evening. Napoleon had sent Grouchy to prevent any re-enforcements from coming up to the English, but through some misunderstanding, Grouchy allowed Blucher to pass him with 30,000 men. When the tired French soldiers saw these fresh troops marching against them, they turned and fled, although the most desperate efforts were made by Napoleon and his guard to prevent them. The allied armies marched on to Paris, and Louis XVIII. was brought back to the city. Napoleon went to Rochefort, intending to sail for the United States, but finding all means of escape cut off, he gave himself up to Captain Maitland, of the English frigate Bellerophon, 1815. He was sent to the Island of St. Helena, where he remained a prisoner till his death in 1821, at the age of fifty-two.

Charles X.—1824–1830.

Charles X. was the brother of Louis XVIII. Shortly after his accession, the Dey of Algiers insulted the French consul, and fired upon the envoy who was sent to demand satisfaction. A large army was sent against him, and in less than a month, Algiers was taken. Charles X. now passed some laws which greatly displeased the people. Angry crowds began to collect, and the troops were ordered out. The excitement lasted three days, and at the end of that time Charles was ordered to resign. This he refused to do, but he offered to change the laws. He was told it was too late, and seeing his great mistake, he sailed from France, and after living a short time in England, was given, by that country, Holyrood Castle, at Edinburgh.

BOURBON ORLEANS FAMILY.

Louis Philippe.—1830–1848.

Louis was the Duke of Orleans. His father had been executed during the revolution, and he, himself, was banished from France, and had lived in Switzerland, the United States and England, supporting himself by teaching mathematics. The new ministry was called at once to take action on a dispute between Turkey and Egypt, which, under the name of the Eastern Question, has at times occupied the attention of Europe to the present day. In 1840, the remains of Napoleon were brought to France by the son of Louis Philippe, who had been sent to St. Helena with a fleet to obtain them. They were placed in a tomb specially constructed for them, under the dome of the Church of the Invalides. The most important enterprise during this period, was the conquest of Algeria. Several years before the city of Algiers had been taken, but now all the tribes united against the French, under their chief, Abd-el Kader. He was entirely defeated and taken prisoner. The principles of the revolution were still quietly at work among the people. In 1848, they commenced holding meetings and banquets, at all of which speeches were made against the King. Louis, in alarm, dismissed his minister, Guizot, who was greatly disliked. A riot soon after broke out, public buildings were attacked, and as the troops whom the King called out, received him very coldly, he thought it best to seek safety in flight. He went to England, and died there two years after. France was then declared a Republic, with Lamartine at its head.

Louis Napoleon, President.—1848–1852.

Louis Napoleon was the nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte, being the son of his brother Louis, King of Holland. He was chosen President, at first, for four years, but soon after, for ten, and with his Assembly, was given power to arrange new laws. His only military expedition, while president, was that to Rome to assist Pope Pius IX., who was then an exile from his capital. The city had declared a Republic, but believing that the Austrians intended to capture it, Napoleon took it, and having restored the Pope, gave him an army to assist him, which remained in Rome for seventeen years.

Napoleon III., Emperor.—1852–1871.

In 1852, Louis Napoleon was chosen Emperor, under the title of Napoleon III. He had hardly received the new power, when he had to take part in the Crimean War. This war was caused by the Russians having seized two principalities on the Danube, which belonged to Turkey. France joined with England to assist Turkey. The allied fleets attacked the city of Sebastopol, and after a siege of eleven months, it was taken. They were also successful in the great battles of Alma, Balaklava and Inkerman. and at the treaty of

Paris, Russia gave up her claim to the principalities. A quarrel having arisen between Austria and Sardinia, Napoleon formed an alliance with the latter, and after gaining the battles of Montebello, Palestro, Magenta and Solferino, obliged the Austrians to sign the treaty of Zurich. The French and English then waged wars with the Chinese, and caused many ports to be opened to foreign trade, and a British minister to be allowed to reside at Pekin. The next expedition was against Mexico, where the French erected an empire, and gave it to the Archduke Maximilian, brother of the Emperor of Austria; but soon after the army was withdrawn, there was an insurrection against Maximilian. He was captured, and afterwards shot by order of the Mexican General Juarez. Prussia was now rapidly rising in power, and it soon became known that France and Prussia were only waiting for some pretext for declaring war against each other. This was found in the necessity which arose of finding a soverign for the throne of Spain. Queen Isabella had been expelled from that country, and after two years of great excitement, the crown was given to Leopold of Prussia. France would not allow this, and declared war against Prussia. The French were under Marshals MacMahon and Bazaine, and the Germans under Von Moltke. After several engagements, in which the French were defeated, the great battle of Sedan was fought, which resulted in the entire surrender of their army, including the Emperor Napoleon himself. The German army then marched on to Paris, and after a siege of several weeks, during which the inhabitants suffered severely, peace was declared. France was obliged to pay $1,000,000,000, and give Alsace and Lorraine to Germany. After the battle of Sedan, Napoleon had been dethroned and France declared a Republic. On his release, therefore, he went to England and took up his residence at Chiselhurst in Kent, where the Empress Eugenie and his son had already settled. He died two years after.

PRESIDENT THIERS.—1871–1873.

After general confusion had prevailed for a time in France, and many deeds of violence had been enacted, Thiers was chosen President. He continued in power two years, but finding it impossible to restore peace, he resigned.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON.—1873–1880.

PRESIDENT GREVY.—1880–

MEROVINGIAN DYNASTY.

Clovis.
Theodoric, Clodomir, Childebert and Clotaire.
Clotaire II.
Dagobert.
Charles Martel.

CARLOVINGIAN DYNASTY.

Pepin le Bref.
Charlemagne.
Louis I., le Débonnaire.
Charles the Bald.
Louis the Stammerer.
Louis III. and Carloman.
Charles the Fat.
Charles the Simple.
Louis IV., Outre-mer.
Lothaire.
Louis V.

CAPETIAN DYNASTY.

Hugh Capet, 987–996.
Robert, 996–1031.
Henry I., 1031–1060.
Philip I., 1060–1108.
Louis VI., the Fat, 1108–1137.
Louis VII., the Young, 1137–1180.
Philip II., Augustus, 1180–1223.
Louis VIII., 1223–1226.
Louis IX., the Saint, 1226–1270.
Philip III., the Hardy, 1270–1285.
Philip IV., the Fair, 1285–1314.
Louis X., le Hutin, 1314–1316.
Philip V., the Tall, 1316–1322.
Charles IV., the Fair, 1312–1328.

HOUSE OF VALOIS.

Philip VI., 1328–1350.
John le Bon, 1350–1364.
Charles V., le Sage, 1364–1380.
Charles VI., le Bien Aimé, 1380–1422.
Charles VII., the Victorious, 1422–1461.
Louis XI., 1461–1483.
Charles VIII. the Affable, 1483–1498.

HOUSE OF VALOIS ORLEANS.

Louis XII., 1498–1515.
Francis I., 1515–1547.
Henry II., 1547–1559.
Francis II., 1559–1560.
Charles IX., 1560–1574.
Henry III., 1574–1589.

HOUSE OF BOURBON.

Henry IV., 1589–1610.
Louis XIII., 1610–1643.
Louis XIV., 1643–1715.
Louis XV., 1715–1774.
Louis XVI., 1774–1792.
Interregnum, 1792–1804.
Napoleon I., 1804–1814.

HOUSE OF BOURBON (Restored).

Louis XVIII., 1814–1824.
Charles X., 1824–1830.

BOURBON ORLEANS FAMILY.

Louis Philippe, 1830–1848.
Louis Napoleon, President, 1848–1852.
Napoleon III., Emperor, 1852–1871.
President Thiers, 1871–1873.
President MacMahon, 1873–1880.
President Grevy, 1880–

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

MEROVINGIAN DYNASTY.

Clovis.

Feudal System; Salic Law.

CARLOVINGIAN DYNASTY.

Pepin le Bref.

Ravenna given to the Pope; Aquitaine joined to France.

Charlemagne.

Lombardy joined to France; Saxons subdued; Diet of Paderborn; War against the Saracens.

Louis I., le Debonnaire.

Battle of Fontenaille; Treaty of Verdun.

Charles the Fat.

Normans invade France.

Charles the Simple.

Normandy given to the Normans.

CAPETIAN DYNASTY.

ROBERT.—996–1031.

Year of the Millenium.

HENRY I.—1031–1060.

Truce of God.

PHILIP I.—1060–1108.

England conquered by William of Normandy; First Crusade.

LOUIS VI., THE FAT.—1108–1137.

Freedom given to the Communes.

LOUIS VII., THE YOUNG.—1137–1180.

The Second Crusade.

PHILIP II., AUGUSTUS.—1180–1223.

Third Crusade; End of the English rule in France; Crusade against Albigenses, led by Simon de Montford.

LOUIS IX., THE SAINT.—1226–1270.

Albigenses subdued; Two Crusades.

PHILIP III., THE HARDY.—1270–1285.

Massacre of the Sicilian Vespers.

PHILIP IV., THE FAIR.—1285–1314.

War with Flanders; Battle of Courtray; Third Estate.

PHILIP V., THE TALL.—1316–1322.

Salic Law confirmed.

HOUSE OF VALOIS.

PHILIP VI.—1328–1350.

Beginning of the One Hundred Years' War with England; Battle of Crécy; Siege of Calais; Black Death; Gabelle; Dauphiné joined to France.

JOHN LE BON.—1350–1364.

War with England; Battle of Poictiers; the Jacquerie; Peace of Brétigny.

CHARLES V., LE SAGE.—1364–1380.

Capture of Limoges by the Black Prince; Du Guesclin commands the army; Royal Library founded; Bastile commenced.

CHARLES VI., LE BIEN AIME.—1380–1422.

Revolt in Flanders; Battle of Rosebecque; Trouble between the Armagnacs and Burgundians; Battle of Agincourt. Treaty of Troyes.

CHARLES VII., THE VICTORIOUS.—1422–1461.

Siege of Orleans; Joan of Arc burned at Rouen; Peace of Arras; Conquest of Normandy; End of the One Hundred Years' War.

LOUIS XI.—1461–1483.

League of the Public Good; Conflict with Charles the Bold; Merchants' Truce.

CHARLES VIII., THE AFFABLE.—1483–1498.

Brittany joined to France; Invasion of Italy; Capture of Naples.

HOUSE OF VALOIS ORLEANS.

LOUIS XII.—1498–1515.

Invasion of Italy; Battle of Novara; Attack on Naples; Battle of Garigliano; Treaty of Blois; League of Cambray; Battle of Agnadello; Holy League; Death of Gaston de Foix; Battle of the Spurs.

FRANCIS I.—1515–1547.

Invasion of Italy; Battle of Marignano; Perpetual Peace; Charles V. elected Emperor of Germany; Field of the Cloth of Gold; Battle of Bicoque; Treachery of Bourbon; Death of Bayard; Battle of Pavia—Francis taken prisoner; Capture of Rome; Women's Peace; Alliance with the Turkish Sultan; Jacques Cartier's settlement of Canada.

HENRY II.—1547–1559.

France ruled by Montmorency, Duke of Guise and Diana of Poictiers; Abdication of Charles V.; Battle of St. Quentin; Taking of Calais from the English.

FRANCIS II.—1559–1560.

Trouble between the Huguenots and Catholics.

CHARLES IX.—1560–1574.

Riot at Vassy; Treaty of Amboise; Battle of St. Denis; Peace of Lonjumeau; Death of Condé; Peace of St. Germain; Death of Jeanne d' Albret; Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day; Peace of Rochelle.

Henry III.—1574–1589.

Peace of Monsieurs; Holy League; War of the Three Henrys; Assassination of the Duke of Guise; Assassination of Cardinal Lorraine; Death of Catharine de Medici; Assassination of Henry.

HOUSE OF BOURBON.

Henry IV.—1589–1610.

Battle of Ivry; Henry gives up the Protestant religion; Edict of Nantes; Duke of Sully the King's adviser; Assassination of Henry.

Louis XIII.—1610–1643.

Richelieu Prime Minister; Siege of Rochelle; Thirty years war with Austria; Founding of the French Academy.

Louis XIV.—1643–1715.

Thirty Years' War ended by the Treaty of Westphalia; Mazarin Prime Minister; War of the Fronde; War against the Netherlands; The armies commanded by Condé and Turenne; Treaty of Nimeguen; Edict of Nantes revoked; League of Augsburg; War between France and England; Battle of the Boyne; Battle off Cape La Hogue; Treaty of Ryswick; War of the Spanish Succession; Battles of Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde and Malplaquet; Treaty of Utrecht.

Louis XV.—1715–1774.

Financial enterprise of John Law; War of the Austrian Succession; Battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy, Treaty of Aix la Chapelle; Seven Years' War.

Louis XVI.—1774–1792.

Principal advisers of the King were Maurepas, Turgot, Malesherbes and Necker; Alliance with the United States; Treaty of Versailles; Commencement of the Revolution, with Mirabeau as champion; National Constituent Assembly; Legislative Assemby, divided into Girondists, led by Dumouriez and Roland, Montagnards and Feuillants; Commune, headed by Robespierre, Danton and Marat; National Convention; France declared a Republic.

Interregnum.—1792–1804.

Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette executed; Death of Marat; Death of Robespierre; Directory established; French army commanded by Hoche, Jourdan, Moreau and Napoleon; Defeat of the Austrians; Treaty of Campo Formio; Expedition to Egypt; Capture of Alexandria; Battle of the Pyramids; Battle of the Nile or Aboukir; War with Turkey; War with Russia; Battle of Zurich;

Directory abolished; Consulate established—Napoleon Consul; Battle of Marengo; Battle of Hohenlinden; Treaties of Lunéville and Amiens; Conspiracy against Napoleon.

Napoleon, Emperor.—1804–1814.

Third Coalition (Russia, Austria, Sweden and Naples); Battle of Trafalgar; Capture of Ulm; Battle of Austerlitz; Treaty of Presburg; Fourth Coalition (Prussia and Russia); Battles of Jena and Auerstadt; Berlin captured; Battles of Eylau and Friedland; Peace of Tilsit; Peninsular War; Battle of Talavera; Fifth Coalition (Austria and England); Taking of Vienna; Battles of Aspern and Wagram; Treaty of Vienna; Invasion of Russia; Burning of Moscow; Sixth Coalition (Austria, Prussia, Russia, England and Sweden); Battles of Lutzen, Bautzen, Dresden, Leipsic, Salamanca and Vittoria; Senate, directed by Talleyrand, deposed Napoleon.

Louis XVIII.—1814–1824.

Napoleon escapes from Elba; Seventh Coalition; Battle of Waterloo; Napoleon banished to St. Helena; Death of Napoleon.

Charles X.—1824–1830.

Taking of Algiers; Abdication of Charles.

Louis Philippe.—1830–1848.

Commencement of the Eastern Question; Napoleon's remains brought to France; Conquest of Algeria; Louis Philippe's escape from France; Second Republic, with Lamartine as head.

Louis Napoleon, President.—1848–1852.

Rome taken and the Pope restored.

Napoleon III.—1852–1871.

Crimean war; Taking of Sevastopol; Battles of Alma, Balaklava and Inkerman; Treaty of Paris; War with Austria; Battles of Montebello, Palestro, Magento and Solferino; Treaty of Zurich; War with China; Expedition to Mexico; War with Prussia; Battle of Sedan—Napoleon taken prisoner; Third French Republic; Siege of Paris; Alsace and Lorraine given to Germany.

IMPORTANT EVENTS.

1. Riot at Vassy.
2. Battle of the Spurs.
3. Napoleon's Escape from Elba.
4. Fifth Coalition.
5. Turgot, Maurepas, Malesherbes and Necker.
6. Capture of Limoges by the Black Prince.
7. League of the Public Good.
8. Battle of the Pyramids.
9. Enterprise of John Law.
10. Treaty of Utrecht.
11. Taking of Algiers.
12. Battle of Trafalgar and Austerlitz.
13. Seventh Coalition and Battle of Waterloo.
14. Alliance with the United States.
15. Battle of Poictiers.
16. Death of Gaston de Foix.
17. Treaty of Versailles.
18. War with Turkey.
19. Battle of the Boyne and Cape La Hogre.
20. Fourth Coalition.
21. Battle of Rosebecque.
22. War of the Spanish Succession.
23. Treaty of Amboise.
24. Du Guesclin commands the Army.
25. Battle of Agnadello.
26. William of Normandy Conquers England.
27. Battle of St. Denis.
28. Third Crusade.
29. Richelieu Prime Minister.
30. Beginning of One Hundred Years' War.
31. Brittany joined to France.
32. War of the Austrian Succession.
33. Battle of Crecy.
34. Invasion of Russia and Burning of Moscow.
35. Battles of Lutzen, Bautzen, Dresden and Leipsic.
36. The Jacquerie.
37. Third Coalition.
38. Death of Napoleon.
39. Commencement of the Revolution.
40. Capture of Naples.
41. Condé and Turenne command the Army.
42. Taking of Sevastopol.
43. Battle of Courtrai.
44. National Constituent Assembly.
45. Battles of Aspern and Wagram.
46. Peace of Lonjumeau.
47. War against the Saracens.
48. Crimean War.

49. Crusade against the Albigenses.
50. Siege of Rochelle.
51. Legislative Assembly.
52. Battles of Montebello, Palestro, Magenta and Solferino.
53. Siege of Calais.
54. Battle of Fontenaille and Treaty of Verdun.
55. Capture of Rome.
56. Expedition to China.
57. Death of Condé.
58. End of the English Rule in France.
59. Third Estate.
60. Peace of St. Germain.
61. Directory Abolished.
62. Napoleon's Remains Brought to France.
63. Royal Library Founded.
64. First Crusade.
65. Treaty of Zurich.
66. Black Death.
67. Peace of Tilsit.
68. Battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy.
69. Death of Jeanne d' Albret.
70. Charles V. Elected Emperor of Germany, and Field of the Cloth of Gold.
71. Year of the Millenium.
72. Expedition to Mexico.
73. Battle of Garigliano.
74. Treaty of Aix la Chapelle.
75. League of Cambray.
76. Thirty Years' War with Austria.
77. Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day.
78. Sixth Coalition.
79. Battle of Sedan.
80. Lombardy Joined to France.
81. Battle of Zurich.
82. Treaty of Presburg.
83. Alliance with the Turkish Sultan.
84. Conquest of Algeria.
85. Treaty of Vienna.
86. France Ruled by Montmorency, Duke of Guise and Diana of Poitiers.
87. Saxons Subdued.
88. Trouble between Armagnacs and Burgundians.
89. Army commanded by Hoche, Jourdan, Moreau and Napoleon.
90. National Convention.
91. Expedition to Egypt.
92. Siege of Orleans.
93. Battles of Jena and Auerstadt.
94. Defeat of the Austrians, and Treaty of Campo Formio.
95. Massacre of the Sicilian Vespers.
96. Battle of Ivry.

97. Peace of Arras.
98. Treaties of Lunéville and Amiens.
99. Treaty of Blois.
100. The Gabelle.
101. Abdication of Charles V.
102. Capture of Alexandria.
103. Conquest of Normandy.
104. Normans Invade France.
105. Death of Robespierre.
106. Seven Years' War.
107. Death of Marat.
108. Battles of Eylau and Friedland
109. Second Republic.
110. Battle of Marignano.
111. Battle of Novara.
112. Third French Republic.
113. Battle of St. Quentin.
114. Salic Law.
115. Capture of Ulm.
116. League of Augsburg.
117. Conflict with Charles the Bold.
118. French Academy Founded.
119. End of the One Hundred Years' War.
120. Ravenna Given to the Pope.
121. Treaty of Ryswick.
122 Rome Taken and the Pope Restored.
123. Treaty of Westphalia.
124. Attack on Naples.
125. Freedom of the Communes.
126. Dauphiné Joined to France.
127. Holy League.
128. Treaty of Nimeguen.
129. Edict of Nantes.
130. Bastile Commenced.
131. Battles of Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde and Malplaquet.
132. Aquitaine Joined to France.
133. Battles of Marengo and Hohenlinden.
134. Alsace and Lorraine given to Germany.
135. Merchants' Truce
136. Taking of Calais from the English.
137. Truce of God.
138. Battle of Talavera.
139. Peace of Brétigny.
140. Two Crusades.
141. Battle of the Nile.
142. War Against the Albigenses Ended.
143. Peace of Rochelle.
144. War of the Fronde.
145. Normandy Given to the Normans.
146. Perpetual Peace.

147. France a Republic (first time).
148. Directory Established.
149. Battles of Salamanca and Vittoria.
150. Mazarin Prime Minister.
151. Edict of Nantes Revoked.
152. Battle of Seneffe.
153. Women's Peace.
154. Diet of Paderborn.
155. Battle of Pavia.
156. Feudal System.
157. Jacques Cartier's Settlement of Canada.
158. Death of Bayard.
159. Second Crusade.
160. Treachery of Bourbon.
161. Battle of Agincourt and Treaty of Troyes.
162. Battle of Bicoque.
163. Duke of Sully Prime Minister.

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